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knowledge of historic facts, nor will the non-Catholic find any arguments to persuade him to join the Church, but he will feel that the country has been very fortunate to have had a man of broad sympathies, of generous temper, of great patience and Christian charity at the head of the Catholic Church in America during the last fifty years.

HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

History of Arizona. By THOMAS EDWIN FARISH. Volumes III. and IV. (Phoenix, Arizona: The Author. 1916. Pp. ix, 371; viii, 351.)

THIS state history, like so many others prepared by official historians, under the American system of state administration, suffers from the practice of appointing as historian either a mere politician, or a kindly and deserving pioneer, or a combination of the two. Few states have progressed so far beyond the pioneer stage of making histories as have Wisconsin and Minnesota, and Arizona is not one of them. On almost every page of these volumes is evidence of the author's lack of training and of historical-mindedness. Considerably more than three-fourths of the 687 pages of text is made up of quotations from other writers. At least eleven of these quotations run beyond twenty pages, and one reaches a total of sixty-six pages. Only by courtesy, therefore, can this be called a history of the five years from 1863 to 1868. It is really a source-book or, making use of an Arizona figure, here are two loads of various ores, including some choice nuggets and sheets of native copper, thrown together by an honest, enthusiastic, well-meaning, tenderfoot prospector in the realm of history; from this mass someone else must extract and assay the values.

These volumes cover the period of the organization of the territory; the early legislatures and legislation; the discovery of gold and copper; the military expedition in the interests of the Union; the expansion of settlements about Tucson, Prescott, and the Colorado River; and the inescapable Indian troubles (vol. III., chs. X.-XIV.; vol. IV., chs. IV.-VII.). The story of the conflict between quasi-civilized, daredevil, foot-loose fortune-seekers in an arid and unfamiliar land and various tribes of Indians in transition from the bow-and-arrow stage to the rifle stage furnishes many a vivid paragraph and adds fresh illustrations of both the good and bad qualities of the founders of a desert commonwealth in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

In this unordered aggregation of official documents are reports of army officers, messages of governors, and speeches in Congress, often given in full; much would have been gained and nothing lost by condensing one-half. Similarly, far too much space is given to pointless gossip and questionable details of reminiscences of pioneers, some of whom at the age of seventy-five relate minutiae of fifty years earlier, *e. g.*, Genung's "How I became a Hassayamper" (IV. 27-72). Two of

these long quotations, however, stand out in vivid contrast to the rest in importance and historical interest. The first is the series of letters written in 1863-1864 by Jonathan Richmond to his parents in Kansas, on a journey which took him from Kansas to Fort Whipple (Prescott), Arizona, and thence to Tucson (III. 47-67, 218-246), in which he relates his experiences and observations of men and conditions. The other is the story of Mike Burns, an Apache-Mohave Indian, born about 1864, captured at the age of about seven after the murder of his mother, educated at Carlisle, and now a resident of the McDowell Reservation. Rarely have the case and method of the Indian in his struggle against the white man in the Southwest been stated with so much moderation, directness, simplicity, and sympathy as in this narrative.

These volumes are wholly deficient in bibliography, foot-notes, and maps (with a single exception). Even the dates of the writing down of some of the voluminous recollections are wanting, thus making it impossible to determine the rate of discount at which they should be received.

KENDRIC C. BABCOCK.

Diaz. By DAVID HANNAY. [Makers of the Nineteenth Century, edited by Basil Williams.] (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1917. Pp. vi, 319.)

MR. HANNAY appears to be a man of talents, candor, and good sense, and his book, in addition to being readable, is worth reading; but it can hardly be described as well-proportioned, scholarly, or sound. What a thoughtful person would particularly expect to find in it—the more since it belongs to a series called *Makers of the Nineteenth Century*—is a thoroughly studied account of what Diaz undertook to accomplish during the twenty-six long years (1884-1909) when he controlled the life of his country; but all this comes within about fifty small pages of large type—nearly fourteen of them devoted to a superficial presentation of the Yaqui case. As illustrative inaccuracies, our war with Mexico is said to have begun in 1845, during the presidency of "J. H. Polk", and we learn that it ended on May 19, 1848, whereas the treaty was signed on February 2 and the ratifications were exchanged on May 30. Santa Anna appears as Santa Ana (p. 31), Genaro García as Genero Garcia (p. 307), and Agustín as Augustin (p. 229). General Reyes is described (p. 299) as a "moderate man", though in reality he wished to get rid of all Americans and all modern improvements. Federalist agitators, "with Santa Ana at their head", are said to have upset Iturbide (p. 229), whereas at the time of his fall the "Federalist agitators" were extremely few and did not recognize Santa Anna as their chief. Diaz, we are told (p. 304), showed "the first signs of senile decay" in May, 1911; but in fact he had begun several years earlier to have fainting spells lasting an hour and even longer. The story of the